

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

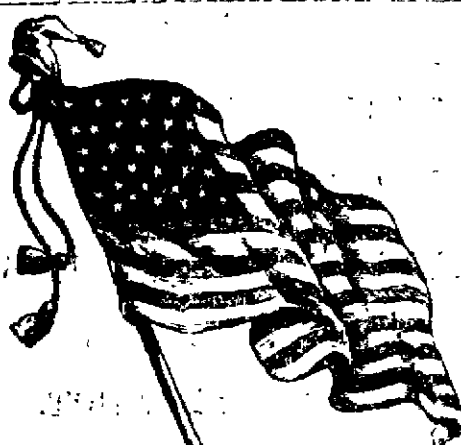
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VOLUME 5.

The Daily Gazette
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TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. B. BOWEN. RICHARDSON. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines of type matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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Forever float that standard high!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Disastrous News.

The excitement in this city, and throughout this region of country, was very great yesterday and to-day, upon the receipt of the news of the defeat of our army at Bull's Run. The later intelligence, however, seems to calm the public mind. It is found that as the details are received the disaster is far from being as great as was reported by the panic-stricken civilians, and teamsters who first reached Washington. The number of killed is dwindling down to a comparatively small number. When every thing is known about it we are satisfied that the actual misfortune will not be great. Out of it, however, will grow good. We shall have a reorganization of the army, and incompetent officers will be disposed of. But above all we shall learn that we are really at war, and that an earnest prosecution of it is the only way to save the country from the despotism which the slaveholders are endeavoring to fasten upon us. Good will come out of this reverse, terrible as it is; let us all profit by the lesson.

There is no danger to the capital. It is well fortified. Nearly the whole army has returned to its entrenchments, and there is no probability of an attack from the rebels.

Major George B. McClellan.

Next in rank to Lieut. Gen. Scott stands Major Gen. George B. McClellan. He is hardly thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen he entered the military academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1846, with the rank of brevet second engineer. Until the Mexican war, however, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and then "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," as the orders expressed it, he was breveted first Lieutenant. "For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey," on Sept. 8, 1847, he was offered a brevet captaincy, which he declined. He was advanced to this rank, however, subsequently, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec," and received the command of a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers in May, 1848.

At the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with the sappers and miners until 1851. During this time he introduced the bayonet exercise into the army, and translated and adapted a manual which has since become a text book for the service.

During the summer and fall of 1851, he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the succeeding spring was assigned to duty under Major R. B. Marcy, in the expedition for the exploration of the Red river. Thence he was ordered directly to Texas as senior engineer, on the staff of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of that state. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the western division of the survey of the north Pacific railroad route. He returned to the east in 1854, on duty connected with the Pacific survey, and was engaged also in secret service to the West Indies. The next year he received a commission in the first regiment of cavalry, and was appointed a member of the commission which went to the seat of war in the Crimea and in northern Russia. Col. Richard Deland, one of his colleagues, is now an officer in the rebel army, and Major Alfred Mordecai, the third member of the commission, a short time ago resigned the superintendency of the Troy arsenal. Major McClellan's report on the "organization of European armies and the operations of the war," a quarto volume, embodying the result of his observations in the Crimea, greatly enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier.

In January, 1857, weary of inaction, he resigned his position in the army to become vice president and engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered and accepted the presidency of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, of which he was general superintendent.

When our domestic troubles assumed formidable dimensions, Maj. McClellan's services were at once called into requisition.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, tried to secure the benefit of his experience in organizing the volunteers from that state, but the tender of the major generalship of the Ohio forces reached him first, and he at once accepted it. On May 14th, he received a commission as major general in the United States army, and has, until within a few days, had command of the department of Ohio, which comprises all of the states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Great Kanawha River, and west of the Green River and the Maryland line with so much of Pennsylvania as lies west of a line drawn from the Maryland line to the north-east corner of McKean county. He has now, it is said, been called to the command of the department of the Potomac.

mac, in place of Gen. McDowell. General McClellan's recent successful and brilliant campaign in western Virginia inspires a high degree of confidence in him as a military leader, and it is believed that he will fully retrieve the recent disaster at Bull's Run at no distant day.

It must not be taken for granted that he would succeed to the command-in-chief of the army, should that position unfortunately become vacant, because he is next in rank to Gen. Scott. This office is filled by special appointment, seniority having weight only incidentally.

WOUNDED IN THE WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The names of the wounded in the Wisconsin regiment, as given by the telegraph, does not agree with the list as published prior to the departure from this State. A. D. Meredith, T. B. Bahn and Samuel N. Bond, are members of Company H. (Bandall Guards). Mr. Meredith is 1st lieutenant, and Bond and Bahn are sergeants in the company. We do not find the names of Spauls, Lynde, Bogbee or McCollum in the regiment at all. Samuel M. (not N.) Bond is a resident of Milton. The name of Cornelius LeRoy appears as a corporal in company K.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.—People will do well to pay no heed to the exaggerated reports flying about the streets in relation to the late battle. Last evening the city was excited by a story that we had received a dispatch that Lieut. McLean, Ensign Dodge and George P. Sanders were among the killed. No such report was received. This morning, a friend from the country informed us that a mail carrier who left here this morning, was spreading a report that Arlington Heights had been stormed and taken, and 9000 of our troops killed.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The fact mentioned by the telegraph that the 13th New York regiment, which had enlisted for three months, re-enlisted for three years, after the news of the recent defeat, is an encouraging indication. It shows that the defeat will stimulate the north to greater exertions, and will bring out the latent feeling of a determination to crush the rebellion at any cost or sacrifice.

POSITION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The 2d Wisconsin regiment was on the extreme left of the brigade in the recent battle, and as no special mention is made of it in any of the dispatches, it is probable that it was not in the most deadly part of the conflict. The rumor of its being severely cut up is not confirmed by any subsequent advices.

Important Bills that have Passed Both Houses of Congress.

1.—The bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States, adds to the existing force of the regular army nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, increasing the standing army to forty thousand men.

2.—Bill to authorize a national loan. By this bill the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow, of the United States, within twelve months of the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, on certificates of coupon, registered stock or Treasury notes, the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; the treasury notes of denominations not less than fifty dollars, and payable three years after date, with interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on notes of larger denomination. The bill further authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue, in exchange for coin, and as a part of the above loan, or pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, treasury notes of less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the assistant treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York or Boston; and books to be open to subscription to treasury notes of fifty dollars and upwards at places at which due notice will be given in one or more public newspapers published wherever subscription books may be opened. The secretary may negotiate any portion of said loan to one hundred millions of dollars in any foreign country. The bill provides for payment of the interest and redemption of the principal the duties of impost on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and other such internal duties or taxes as may be received into the treasury, &c.

3.—A bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the sloop-of-war Levant, appropriates nine months' pay to the relatives of each of the men who perished on the Levant, foundered at sea, with whatever amount of pay was due at the time of death.

4.—The bill to provide payment for the militia and volunteers called into service by the proclamation of April, 1861, appropriates six million of dollars.

5.—The bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports, known as the "force bill," provides that the President may, in case of insurrection or rebellion, change ports of entry or close them, or collect duties on vessels, stop commercial intercourse, &c.

6.—The army appropriation bill appropriates about one hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars.

7.—The bill to regulate navy rations provides more fresh meat and vegetables.

MCCLELLAN'S BATTLE GROUND.—Rich Mountain, the battle ground of the late Union victory, is a gap in the Laurel Hill range where the Stunton and Weston Turnpike crosses it between Buckhannon and Beverly, and about four or five miles out from the latter place. It is from Laurel Hill some fifteen or sixteen miles. It is also about 25 miles from Buckhannon.—The Washington Star says:

Laurel Hill is not a mere knob, but a long ridge or rib of the Alleghenies, extending for at least 100 miles in length.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad pierces it by means of the celebrated Kingwood Tunnel, the longest in the world. It stretches down in a direction a little west of south, to the head waters of the Kanawha, there called the Greenbrier River. The main turnpike leading to Staunton (over which Wise's army moved from Eastern Virginia) to get this shipped out of their hands), runs along Laurel Hill's base. Lendsville, Beverly and Huttonville, are situated on that turnpike.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, writes from St. Petersburg that he had not seen the Emperor yet, on account of his absence from town, but that the government people sympathized strongly with the north, in the present struggle in America, and would be glad to see the rebellion put down.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Rhode Island battery was captured at the bridge across Bull's Run, when their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed.

It is reported the Black Horse cavalry made an attack on the rear of our retreating army, when the remnant of the Fire Zouaves turned and fired, killing all but six of them.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight: 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut regiments; 1st regiment of regulars, composed of the 2d, 8th companies; 20th Maine; the 8th, 14th, 38th, 69th, 71st New York regiments; the 1st and 2d Rhode Island regiments; the 2d New Hampshire regiment; 6th Massachusetts; 1st Minnesota; 1st Michigan; 2d, 4th and 5th Maine, and 2d Vermont, besides the several batteries.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCook and the Lieut. Col. of Zouaves; Capt. Gordon, 11th Massachusetts; Col. Stocum of the 22d New York; Col. Wilcox of the 1st Michigan.

WOUNDED.—Col. Tompkins of New York 2d; Col. Farham of the Fire Zouaves; Col. Hunter, U. S. A.; Col. Corcoran of the 69th; Col. Clark of 11th Massachusetts; Capt. Pickett of the artillery; Lieut. Col. Fowler of New York 14th, wounded; Col. Lawrence of Massachusetts 8th; Capt. Ellis of the 71st New York; and Lieut. Col. Lees-croft of New York Zouaves.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this forenoon and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within 25 miles of the battle ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to McDowell's aid.

It is also reported that 4,000 of our troops have been sent to Fairfax Court House from the other side of the river.

It is probable the number killed and wounded is magnified by the large number who are missing. The lowest estimate of the killed and wounded may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle, a large number of the Ohio regiments publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck, and it was only through the importunities of Col. McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

It was known to our troops yesterday that Johnston had formed a junction with Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming in from Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades.

They knew that the enemy was superior to them in numbers, and in their own position. This was further confirmed by prisoners taken, but these facts were probably unknown at Washington. Gen. Schenck, as well as the other field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was principally engaged in the endeavors to rally his men to make a stand at Centerville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers which turned the scale of battle.

The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of had they followed up their advantage last night.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Richmond yesterday—light commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, became general about 12, and continued until about 7 o'clock, when the federalists retreated, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery was taken. Terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. Impossible to give details to-night.

St. Louis, July 22.—Over \$2,000 worth of medicine belonging to Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Gurubart & Kelly of this city, destined south, were seized at Cape Girardeau on the last trip of the steamer Memphis, by Col. March of the 10th Illinois regiment, encamped at that point. Ten wagons laden with 85 women and children arrived last night from Texas county, Mo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Gen. Patterson's presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry with a portion of his command awaiting the arrival of General Banks.

BOSTON, July 22.—Orders have been received hastening the departure of the 12th regiment Col. Webster, which will leave to-morrow night.

The 13th regiment of rifles, Col. Leonard, and Major Cobb's splendid battery of artillery will probably leave within a week.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing.

Six hundred Zouaves have returned.

It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, reported killed, is still living, though badly wounded.

Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the government from western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the Potomac.

Gen. Rosecrank takes his place in command in western Virginia.

The corps de armée, at Washington, is to be instantly re-organized and increased. These orders have been given. Regiments already raised will be accepted with such rapidity as to ensure that this will be accomplished.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.

The state convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Mr. M. C. Ferran, who moved that the clerk call the roll. Carried. 44 members answered, the roll quorum being present, it requiring 50, on motion, the committee adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M., when there will undoubtedly be a quorum.

RICHMOND, Va. 22, via N. O.—The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, owing to the confusion following the victory, that we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving pain to anxious hearts. Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot under him.

Gen. Johnston commanded the left where the enemy made their fiercest attack. President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the army where the left was pressed the severest.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Gen. Scott, Patterson, and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, July 23, 1861.—The town is fearfully excited by the news of McDowell's reverse. The news had to be suppressed from the evening papers to prevent the excitement turning into a serious outbreak.

We are for doubling the army and hanging incompetent leaders.

News from Springfield (Mo.) to the 18th represents everything quiet there. Gen. Lyon will organize an army of 18,000

men before moving. He has nearly the number enrolled, and all good men.

Col. (now Brigadier-General) Sigel's regiment is reorganizing.

Col. Wyman's Illinois regiment, (the 17th) captured Captain Henderson of St. Charles and 29 rebels en route southward to join Jackson.

Col. John S. Phelps has arrived here from Springfield. He thinks the Union cause is gaining strength in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—John W. Tompkins, formerly clerk of the board of aldermen, recently a violent secessionist, and recruiting officer of the southern confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, a city watchman. Tompkins was hallooing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife, but was retreating when Green shot him. The coroner's verdict, just rendered, says Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause. Tompkins had been endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the recent midnight disturbances at the depot of that road. Outsiders not examined before the coroner, say Tompkins fired a pistol at Green before Green shot him.

LOUISVILLE, July 22—11 A. M.—Union men rather depressed but very resolute since the reception of the news adverse to the federal army. Secessionists are rampant, but their intended manifestations were checked by the killing of Tompkins.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.—The State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Mr. McFerran, who moved that the clerk call the roll, which was carried, and forty-four members answered to their names. No quorum being then present (it required 50) on motion the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M., when there will undoubtedly be a quorum.

All the troops, except a few sentinels, are withdrawn from the capital. Col. Boernstein's regiment left here for St. Louis this morning per railroad. The force here is about 250 men. All quiet and no fears of an attack.

LATER—JEFFERSON SESSION.—At half-past four o'clock P. M., a magnificent Union flag was presented by the citizens and Home Guard of Jefferson City to the state convention. The flag now floats over the front of the capitol. Gen. Thos. L. Price, of Cole, made the presentation speech, and Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, responded. Both were thrilling and eloquent, and was loudly cheered by the vast crowd present.

The convention met at 5 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Gen. Holt, Wilson, president. Sixty-one members answered to their names, and a quorum was announced. Mr. Brodhead gave notice that to-morrow he would move to amend the rules, viz: that no member should be allowed to speak over 30 minutes at a time. On motion, the convention adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock. The Union feeling here is enthusiastic and overwhelming.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.—[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Private despatch via Baltimore says, that after careful examination there proves to be but about 300 killed.

The Connecticut regiment, heretofore, reported badly cut up, has nearly all returned. The first reports of decimating 71st and Fire Zouaves are untrue. It is estimated that 22,000 of our troops were engaged in battle Sunday and only 15,000 at any one time.

Whole battle occurred within a radius of one mile.

It is now thought the enemy left some of their batteries for the purpose of decoying our troops on.

Associated press agent, from Centerville at 2 o'clock this morning, gives the names of the dead, among them Collins, of the 2d Wisconsin.

Sherman's battery, or the greater part, returned to Washington.

The reason of the capture of other batteries was because the horses were killed. Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry have been seen since Sunday near Bull's Run bridge.

[On examining a full list of the members of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, the only Collins we find is Wm. H. Collins, a corporal in the LaCrosse Light Guard.—Ems. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Among the wounded now in Washington infirmary are Serg't McLane of the 1st Minnesota regiment, Jno. Morrison of 2d Ohio, and A. W. Spauls of 2d Wisconsin, Warner, Lieut., of 1st Michigan, H. N. Cook of 1st Ohio, Jas. Chapman of 2d Ohio, Col. Stocum of N. Y. 27th, wounded, not killed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Agent of the associated press furnishes the following:—The retreat of our troops to Centerville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the regiments remaining in the positions vacated in the morning.

Those that succeeded in reaching Centerville had 4 hours to stop, the reserve force under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centerville.

At one o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point commenced, and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The army at its retreat left behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition, about 10 army wagons fell into the possession of the rebels.

As fast as our troops retreated their positions were occupied by the rebels, till after Fairfax Court House was passed; after which pursuit was not continued, unhitherto in many instances the wagons which were there was not the slightest necessity.

The rebel cavalry was the terror of volunteers who were compelled to keep the woods to avoid being charged by them.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Upon the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the 13th N. Y. militia, whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to re-enlist for three years.

Gen. Banks leaves for Gen. Patterson's column to-morrow morning. The city continues in great excitement.

Secessionists are overjoyed. Efforts are being made by leading secessionists to keep the more disorderly quiet. The presence of a considerable military force may be required to keep the rebels in Baltimore quiet in their present delirium of joy. Likenesses of Beauregard are sold on the streets. A heavy and steady rain prevented a large congregation of people.

Paymaster McNeil of the United States just from Washington contradicts the reports that Sherman's and Burnside's batteries were captured by the rebels.

Unionists in Baltimore very generally attribute the defeat of the Union forces, to the inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Gen. Johnston at any odds.

About three hundred arrests were made, for attempts to incite a mob.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Herald's despatch: The rebels numbered 3 to 1. After the day had been won by the United States troops, fresh rebel troops were substituted for those who were defeated. The ammunition of our artillery had been expended in the contest. As they

were rushing at full speed to the rear for a supply of ammunition, this effort was construed by the teamsters and civilians there, into a retreat. A panic among them occurred; they ran for their horses, and without waiting to ascertain the facts, they cut the traces of the wagon horses and commenced a precipitate retreat. Consternation thus created was communicated to the soldiers in the rear of the column, at the very moment when the charge of fresh cavalry from Manassas Junction was made upon them. It was nothing more nor less than a stampede. The enemy were themselves unaware of it. The result is in a great measure attributed to the tardiness of Gen. Patterson.

Gen. Sprague's bravery during the whole day challenged universal admiration; and aided by Mr. Gaston, paymaster of the 14th New York, succeeded in bringing some degree of order out of this chaos. The brave Rhode Islanders were formed in the rear to be ready to repress the advance of pursuers. The number of killed and wounded has been greatly exaggerated. McDowell behaved with the greatest bravery, but this was unavailing to arrest a panic. The Fire Zouaves fought like devils. New York 71st, 14th and 27th, and the Minnesota and Maine regiments, were the praise of all.—They were mowed down like grass by the batteries on which they advanced.

The flag of the Minnesota regiment was completely riddled. Col. Wilcox of the 1st Michigan regiment was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Wood of the New York 14th was also wounded and taken prisoner.

Capt. Ayers, U. S. A., is not taken prisoner or killed, as reported. The whole of Sherman's battery is safe. Col. Blunker, commanding a brigade, picked up all the guns of Burnside's 2d Rhode Island regiment which had been left behind, and bro't them in. Hon. A. B. Ely of Rochester, and a companion are missing. Capt. Griffin lost sixty horses on his battery, but brought away one gun. Col. Corcoran of the 69th regiment escaped, and it is also rumored that he is dead.

The following is a list of the wounded brought from the battle field at Bull's Run to the government hospital up to 8 p. m. this evening.

Second Wisconsin regiment—company A, Wm. S. Lynch, Jas. A. Bogbee, W. Rouse, Harvey McDonald, Henry R. McCullum, T. D. Bahn, Saml. N. Bond; company K, Cornelius Lehner; company G, Corporal C. C. Dow; company H, A. A. Meredith, Lieut.

Third Minnesota regiment—company H, Jno. Junking, severely.

Second Michigan regiment—Morace Kingman.

Estimated killed on our side amounts to between 300 and 500. Capt. D. H. Tillingham, assistant quartermaster of the U. S. army, is reported dead.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.—**PORTSMOUTH, July 22.**—An infernal machine washed ashore this a. m., intended to destroy ships of war.—The Floyd gun will soon be moved to position to annoy Sewall's Point. The Union will also soon be mounted. Important news may soon be expected from Old Point.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in rebel states, to provide for the expense of organizing regiments, &c. Bill makes an appropriation of \$2,000,000. Passed.

Mr. Sherman from committee on finance reported back a bill to refund the duties on arms imported by states. Passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Foster reported a bill dividing Kentucky into judicial districts, and abolishing present district courts, as amended on motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the 2d district courts in Missouri, and creating one district court in their stead. In the course of the debate, Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of congress, and an innovation of congressional mode of—

a judge, to effect such an object by the abolition of the courts now proposed. Bill passed—yeas 79, nays 50.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The morning is occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side within the original federal lines. From indications around the repair of commiserate and ordnance damages are in lively progress.—Boats are again running to Alexandria.

Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the 12th regiment, to-day when some accurate knowledge of their loss will be ascertained.

The last seen of the gallant Col. Wilcox, of 1st Michigan regiment, was lying wounded on the battle field. He is either dead or a prisoner.

In the 1st Michigan regiment the following are known to be killed: Capt. Withington, Co. D; Capt. Butterworth, Co. C; Lieut. Curry, Co. G. Privates—Richard James, Co. A; Jas. Kelly, Co. F.

Maj. Bidwell took the place of Col. Wilcox and managed to bring the regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer was taken by the rebels but escaped, reports that the secessionists have an immense number of prisoners on their hands. It is supposed they were principally picked up on the way. Fifteen members only of the 1st Ohio regiment are missing. Officers all safe.

THE GREAT DISASTER PREDICTED.—The New York Times of Saturday last has the following prophetic article, prefaced by a notice of the first affair at Bull's Run:

"The worst result of the repulse is that it has postponed the advance until Gen. Beauregard can obtain all those reinforcements which the immediate menace of a collision calls for. These he can draw without difficulty from Richmond. It is also more probable that Gen. Johnston, passing Manassas Gap, has by this time reached the Junction with his fifteen thousand men—"

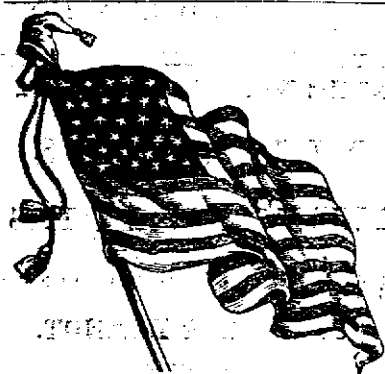
General Beauregard will have been decidedly at an attack on the Union army, and the main conflict shall have been decided. If these impressions be correct, it is quite certain that the rebel chief is at the head of a force outnumbering our own, entrenched behind powerful batteries of rifled cannon, and ready to repeat upon a larger scale the incident at Bull's Run. We may be foolishly sanguine as to the result of a contest in which the enemy has the choice of position and the protection of elaborate defenses.

We shall be absurdly misguided if we reckon on nothing but displays of poltroonery on the part of our adversaries. It is to imitate the silly bravado of Palmetto to assume that the northern soldier is more than a match for two or even one of his antagonists. It is far better to rate the enemy in these and all other respects at his full value, than to rush upon him recklessly on the faith of these false assumptions and gross miscalculations. It is indeed quite within the range of possibility that, in the event of a collision at Manassas Junction our army may not obtain that victory which is popularly regarded as certain, and for this deplorable contingency it will be well to have means prepared.

Had Gen. Patterson followed the retreat of Johnston actively as to accompany the Johnston attack in front by one on the flank and rear of Gen. Beauregard's position, we might anticipate success with greater confidence. This failure may beget us a Waterloo, and in that event the Pennsylvania commander will be its Grouchy.

PANIC.—The panic which seized Gen. McDowell's army on Sunday night, brings to mind the still more frightful panic which seized upon the rear guard and reserves of the French army at Solferino. After the victory had been won, and while the Austrians were in full retreat, a body of French horsemen galloped down to the rear to deliver an order or to bring the news to their comrades. "Some one seeing them coming exclaimed 'the Austrians! the Austrians are upon us!'" Instantly a terrific flight commenced, old and grizzled Zouaves mounted artillery, cut them loose and galloped off. In the space of a few seconds some forty thousand men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, baggage train, ambulances, stragglers were rushing and roaring down the road to Mantua, knocking each other down, trampling the dead and dying under their feet, and hundreds falling exhausted and breathless by the wayside. In this way did a whole division of the French army scamper in the wildest confusion for fifteen miles.—Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN'S POSITION IN CONGRESS.—Senator Doolittle is chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and a member of the committee on foreign relations, both important committees, and the latter second to none.



Forever float that standard high!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Disastrous News.

The excitement in this city, and throughout this region of country, was very great yesterday and to-day, upon the receipt of the news of the defeat of our army at Bull's Run. The later intelligence, however, seems to calm the public mind. It is found that as the details are received the disaster is far from being as great as was reported by the panic-stricken civilians, and teamsters who first reached Washington. The number of killed is dwindling down to a comparatively small number. When every thing is known about it we are satisfied that the actual misfortune will not be great. Out of it, however, will grow good. We shall have a reorganization of the army, and incompetent officers will be disposed of. But above all we shall learn that we are really at war, and that an earnest prosecution of it is the only way to save the country from the despotism which the slaveholders are endeavoring to fasten upon us. Good will come out of this reverse, terrible as it is; let us all profit by the lesson.

There is no danger to the capital. It is well fortified. Nearly the whole army has returned to its entrenchments, and there is no probability of an attack from the rebels.

Major George B. McClellan.

Next in rank to Lieut. Gen. Scott stands Major George B. McClellan. He is hardly thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen he entered the military academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1846, with the rank of brevet second engineer. Until the Mexican war, however, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and then "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," as the orders expressed it, he was brevetted first Lieutenant. "For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey," on Sept. 8, 1847, he was offered a brevet captaincy, which he declined. He was advanced to this rank, however, subsequently, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec," and received the command of a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers in May, 1848.

At the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with the sappers and miners until 1851. During this time he introduced the bayonet exercise into the army, and translated and adapted a manual which has since become a text book for the service. During the summer and fall of 1851, he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the succeeding spring was assigned to duty under Major R. B. Marcy, in the expedition for the exploration of the Red river. Thence he was ordered directly to Texas as senior engineer, on the staff of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of that state. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the western division of the survey of the north Pacific railroad route. He returned to the east in 1854, on duty connected with the Pacific survey, and was engaged also in secret service to the West Indies. The next year he received a commission in the first regiment of cavalry, and was appointed a member of the commission which went to the seat of war in the Crimea and in northern Russia. Col. Richard Delaford, one of his colleagues, is now an officer in the rebel army, and Major Alfred Mordecai, the third member of the commission, a short time ago resigned the superintendency of the Troy arsenal. Major McClellan's report on the "organization of European armies and the operations of the war," a quarto volume, embodying the result of his observations in the Crimea, greatly enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier.

In January, 1857, weary of inaction, he resigned his position in the army to become vice president and engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered and accepted the presidency of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, of which he was general superintendent.

When our domestic troubles assumed formidable dimensions, Maj. McClellan's services were at once called into requisition. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, tried to secure the benefit of his experience in organizing the volunteers from that state, but the tender of the major generalship of the Ohio forces reached him first, and he at once accepted it. On May 14th, he received a commission as major general in the United States army, and has, until within a few days, had command of the department of Ohio, which comprises all of the states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Great Kanawha River, and west of the Green Brier River and the Maryland line with so much drawn from the Maryland line to the north-east corner of McKean county.

He has now, it is said, been called to the command of the department of the Potomac, in place of Gen. McDowell.

General McClellan's recent successful and brilliant campaign in western Virginia inspires a high degree of confidence in him as a military leader, and it is believed that he will fully retrieve the recent disaster at Bull's Run at no distant day.

It must not be taken for granted that he would succeed to the command-in-chief of the army, should that position unfortunately become vacant, because he is next in rank to Gen. Scott. This office is filled by special appointment, seniority having weight only incidentally.

WOUNDED IN THE WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The names of the wounded in the Wisconsin regiment, as given by the telegraph, does not agree with the list as published prior to the departure from this State. A. D. Meredith, T. B. Bain and Samuel N. Bond, are members of Company H. (Randall Guards). Mr. Meredith is 1st Lieutenant, and Bond and Bain are sergeants in the company. We do not find the names of Spauls, Lynde, Bugbee or McCallum in the regiment at all. Samuel M. (not N.) Bond is a resident of Milton. The name of Cornelius LeRoy appears as a corporal in company K.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.—People will do well to pay no heed to the exaggerated reports flying about the streets in relation to the late battle. Last evening the city was excited by a story that we had received a dispatch that Lieut. McLean, Busign Dodge and George F. Sanders were among the killed. No such report was received. This morning, a friend from the country informed us that a mail carrier who left here this morning, was spreading a report that Arlington Heights had been stormed and taken, and 9000 of our troops killed.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The fact mentioned by the telegraph that the 13th New York regiment, which had enlisted for three months, re-enlisted for three years, after the news of the recent defeat, is an encouraging indication. It shows that the defeat will stimulate the north to greater exertions, and will bring out the latent feeling of a determination to crush the rebellion at any cost or sacrifice.

POSITION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The 2d Wisconsin regiment was on the extreme left of the brigade in the recent battle, and as no special mention is made of it in any of the dispatches, it is probable that it was not in the most deadly part of the conflict. The rumor of its being severely cut up is not confirmed by any subsequent advices.

Important Bills that have Passed Both Houses of Congress.

1.—The bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States, adds to the existing force of the regular army nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, increasing the standing army to forty thousand men.

2.—Bill to authorize a national loan. By this bill the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow, of the United States, within twelve months of the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, on certificates of coupon, registered stock or Treasury notes, the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; the treasury notes of denominations not less than fifty dollars, and payable three years after date, with interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on notes of larger denomination. The bill further authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue, in exchange for coin, and as a part of the above loan, or pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, treasury notes of less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the assistant treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York or Boston; and books to be opened for subscription to treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards at places of which due notice will be given in one or more public newspapers published where subscription books may be opened. The secretary may negotiate any portion of said loan to one hundred millions of dollars in any foreign country. The bill pledges for payment of the interest and redemption of the principal the duties of impost, on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and other such internal duties or taxes as may be received into the treasury, &c.

3.—A bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the sloop-of-war Levant, appropriates nine months' pay to the relatives of each of the men who perished on the Levant, founder at sea, with whatever amount of pay was due at the time of death.

4.—The bill to provide payment for the militia and volunteers called into service by the proclamation of April, 1861, appropriates six million of dollars.

5.—The bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports, known as the "force bill," provides that the President may, in case of insurrection or rebellion, change ports of entry or close them, or collect duties on vessels, stop commercial intercourse, &c.

6.—The army appropriation bill appropriates about one hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars.

7.—The bill to regulate navy rations provides more fresh meat and vegetables.

MCCLELLAN'S BATTLE GROUND.—Rich Mountain, the battle ground of the late Union victory, is a gap in the Laurel Hill range where the Staunton and Weston Turnpike crosses it between Buchanan and Beverly, and about four or five miles out from the latter place. It is from Laurel Hill some fifteen or sixteen miles. It is also about 25 miles from Buchanan. The Washington Star says:

Laurel Hill is not a mere knob, but a long ridge or ridge of the Alleghenies, extending for at least 100 miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad pierces it by means of the celebrated Kingwood Tunnel, the longest in the world. It stretches down in a direction a little west of south, to the head waters of the Kanawha, there called the Greenbrier River. The main turnpike leading to Staunton (over which Wise's army passed from Eastern Virginia to get thus whipped out of their boots), runs along Laurel Hill's base. Lendsville, Beverly and Huttonville, are situated on that turnpike.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, writes from St. Petersburg that he had not seen the Emperor yet, on account of his absence from town, but that the government people sympathized strongly with the north, in the present struggle in America, and would be glad to see the rebellion put down.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Rhode Island battery was captured at the bridge across Bull's Run, when their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed.

It is reported the Black Horse cavalry made an attack on the rear of our retreating army, when the remnant of the Fire Zouaves turned and fired, killing all but six of them.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight: 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut regiments; 1st regiment of regulars, composed of the 2d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Capt. McCook and the Lieut. Col. of Zouaves; Capt. Gordon, 11th Massachusetts; Col. Slocum of the 22d New York; Col. Wilcox of the 1st Michigan.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Tompkins of New York 2d; Col. Sherman of the Fire Zouave; Col. Hunter, U. S. A.; Col. Corcoran of the 69th; Col. Clark of 11th Massachusetts; Capt. Pickens of the artillery; Lieut. Col. Lawrence of New York 14th; Lieut. Col. Lawrence of Massachusetts 5th; Capt. Ellis of the 71st New York; and Lieut. Col. Leacock of New York Zouaves.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this forenoon and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within 25 miles of the battle ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to McDowell's aid.

It is also reported that 4,000 of our troops have been sent to Fairfax Court House from the other side of the river.

It is probable the number killed and wounded is magnified by the large number who are missing. The lowest estimate of the killed and wounded may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle, a large number of the Ohio regiments publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck, and was only through the intervention of Col. McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

It was known to our troops yesterday that Johnston had formed a junction with Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming in from Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was superior to them in numbers, and in their own position. This was further confirmed by prisoners taken, but these facts were probably unknown at Washington.

Gen. Schenck, as well as the other field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered their retreat, and up to the last moment was principally engaged in the endeavors to rally his men to make a stand at Centerville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers which turned the scale of battle.

The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of had they followed up their advantage last night.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.

Richmond yesterday—fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock this morning, became general about 12, and continued until about 7 o'clock, when the federalists retreated, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's column of battery of light artillery was taken. Terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. Impossible to give details to-night.

St. Louis, July 22.

Over \$2,000 worth of medicine belonging to Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Garhart & Kelly of this city, destined south, were seized at Cape Girardeau on the last trip of the steamer Memphis, by Col. March of the 10th Illinois regiment, encamped at that point. Ten wagons laden with 85 women and children arrived last night from Texas county, Mo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Gen. Patterson's presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry with a portion of his command awaiting the arrival of General Banks.

Boston, July 22.

Orders have been received hastening the departure of the 12th regiment Col. Webster, which will leave to-morrow night.

The 13th regiment of rifles, Col. Leonard, and Major Cobb's splendid battery of artillery will probably leave within a week.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing.

Six hundred Zouaves have returned. It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, reported killed, is still living, though badly wounded.

Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the government from western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the Potomac.

Gen. Rosecranz takes his place in command in western Virginia.

The corps de armie, at Washington, is to be instantly re-organized and increased. These orders have been given. Regiments already raised will be accepted with such rapidity as to ensure that this will be accomplished.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.

The state convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Mr. M. C. Ferran, called. 44 members answered, and no quorum being present, it requiring 50, on motion, the committee adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M., when there will undoubtedly be a quorum.

Richmond, Va. 22, via N. O.

The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, owing to the confusion following the victory, that we refrain from mentioning them, fearful of giving pain to anxious hearts. Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot under him.

Gen. Johnston commanded the left where the enemy made their fiercest attack.

President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the army where the left was pressed the severest.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Gen. Scott, Patterson, and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, July 23, 1861.

The town is fearfully excited by the news of McDowell's reverse. The news had been suppressed from the evening papers to prevent the excitement turning into a serious outbreak.

men before moving. He has nearly the number enrolled, and all good men.

Col. (now Brigadier-General) Sigel's regiment is reorganizing.

Col. Wynnan's Illinois regiment, (the 17th) captured Captain Henderson of the 17th, and 23 rebels en route southward to join Jackson.

Col. John S. Phelps has arrived here from Springfield. He thinks the Union cause is gaining strength in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

John W. Tompkins, formerly clerk of the board of aldermen, recently a violent secessionist, and recruiting officer of the southern confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, a city watchman. Tompkins was hallooing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife, but was retreating when Green shot him. The coroner's verdict, just rendered, says Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause. Tompkins had been endeavoring to send contraband articles south by the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the recent midnight disturbances at the depot of that road. Outsiders not examined before the coroner, say Tompkins fired a pistol at Green before Green shot him.

LOUISVILLE, July 22—11 A. M.

Union men rather depressed but very resolute since the reception of the news adverse to the federal army. Secessionists are rampant, but their intended manifestations were checked by the killing of Tompkins.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.

The State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Mr. McFerran, who moved that the clerk call the roll, which was carried, and forty-four members answered to their names. No quorum being then present (it required 50) on motion the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M., when there will undoubtedly be a quorum.

All the troops, except a few sentinels, are withdrawn from the capital. Col. Boerssen's regiment left here for St. Louis this morning per railroad. The force here is about 250 men. All quiet and no fears of an attack.

LATER—EVENING SESSION.—At half-past seven o'clock P. M., a magnificent Union flag was presented by the citizens and Home Guard of Jefferson City to the state convention. The flag now floats over the front of the capitol. Gen. Thos. L. Price, of Cole, made the presentation speech, and Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, responded. Both were thrilling and eloquent, and were loudly cheered by the vast crowd present.

The convention met at 5 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Gen. Robt. Wilson, president. Sixty-one members answered to their names, and a quorum was announced. Mr. Brodhead gave notice that to-morrow he would move to amend the rules, viz: that no member should be allowed to speak over 30 minutes at a time. On motion, the convention adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock. The Union feeling here is enthusiastic and overwhelming.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.

Private despatch via Baltimore says, that after careful examination there proves to be but about 300 killed.

The Connecticut regiment, heretofore reported badly cut up, has nearly all returned. The first reports of decimating 71st and Fire Zouaves are untrue. It is estimated that 22,000 of our troops were engaged in battle Sunday and only 15,000 at any one time.

Whole battle occurred within a radius of one mile.

It is now thought the enemy left some of their batteries for the purpose of decoying our troops on.

Associated press agent, from Centerville at 2 o'clock this morning, gives the names of the dead, among them Collins, of the 2d Wisconsin.

Sherman's battery, or the greater part, returned to Washington.

The reason of the capture of other batteries was because the horses were killed. Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry have been seen since Sunday near Bull's Run bridge.

[On examining a full list of the members of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, the only Collins we find is Wm. H. Collins, a corporal in the LaCrosse Light Guard.—Ems. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Among the wounded now in Washington infirmary are Sergt. McLane of the 1st Minnesota regiment, and Capt. John A. W. Spauls of 2d Wisconsin, Wm. H. W. Spauls, of 1st Michigan, H. N. Cook of 1st Ohio, Jas. Chapman of 2d Ohio, Col. Slocum of N. Y. 27th, wounded, not killed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Agent of the associated press furnishes the following: The retreat of our troops to Centerville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the regiments remaining in the positions vacated in the morning.

Those that succeeded in reaching Centerville had 4 hours to stop, the reserve force under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centerville.

At one o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point commenced, and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The army at its retreat left behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition, about 40 army wagons fell into the possession of the rebels.

As fast as our troops retreated their positions were occupied by the rebels, till after Fairfax Court House was passed; after which pursuit was not continued.

In many instances teamsters unhitched their horses and abandoned the wagons when there was not the slightest necessity. The rebel cavalry was the terror of volunteers who were compelled to keep the woods to avoid being charged by them.

BALTIMORE, July 22.

Upon the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the 13th N. Y. militia, whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to re-enlist for three years.

Gen. Banks leaves for Gen. Patterson's column to-morrow morning. The city continues in great excitement.

Secessionists are overjoyed. Efforts are being made by leading secessionists to keep the more disorderly quiet. The presence of a considerable military force may be required to keep the rebels in Baltimore in their present delirium of joy. Likenesses of Beauregard are sold on the streets. A heavy and steady rain prevented a large congregation of people.

Paymaster McPhail of the United States just from Washington, authenticates the reports that Sherman's and Burnside's batteries were captured by the rebels.

Unionists in Baltimore very generally attribute the defeat of the Union forces to the inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Gen. Johnston at any odds.

About three hundred arrests were made, for attempts to incite a mob.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Herald's despatch.—The rebels out-numbered us 3 to 1. After the day had been won by the United States troops, fresh rebel troops were substituted for those who were defeated. The ammunition of our artillery had been expended in the contest. As they

were rushing at full speed to the rear for a supply of ammunition, this effort was continued by the teamsters and civilians there, into a retreat. A panic among them occurred; they ran for their horses, and without waiting to ascertain the facts, they cut the traces of the wagon horses and commenced a precipitate retreat. Consternation thus created was communicated to the soldiers in the rear of the column, at the very moment when a charge of fresh cavalry from Manassas Junction was made upon them. It was nothing more nor less than a stampede. The enemy were themselves unaware of it. The result is in a great measure attributed to the tardiness of Gen. Patterson.

Gen. Sprague's bravery during the whole day challenged universal admiration; and aided by Mr. Gasteon, paymaster of the 14th New York, succeeded in bringing some degree of order out of this chaos. The brave Rhode Islanders were formed in the rear to be ready to repress the advance of pursuers. The number of killed and wounded has been greatly exaggerated. McDowell behaved with the greatest bravery, but his horse was unseated like a deer. New York 71st, 14th and 27th, and the Minnesota and Maine regiments, were the praise of all.

They were mowed down like grass by the batteries on which they advanced. The flag of the Minnesota regiment was completely riddled. Col. Wilcox of the 1st Michigan regiment was wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Wood of the New York 14th was also wounded and taken prisoner.

Capt. Ayers, U. S. A., is not taken prisoner or killed, as reported. The whole of Sherman's battery is safe. Col. Blunker, commanding a brigade, picked up all the guns of Burnside's 2d Rhode Island regiment which had been left behind, and brought them in. Hon. A. B. Ely of Rochester, and companion are missing. Capt. Griffin lost sixty horses owned by the battery, but brought away one gun. Col. Corcoran of the 69th regiment escaped, and it is also rumored that he is dead.

The following is a list of the wounded brought from the battle field at Bull's Run to the government hospital up to 8 P. M. this evening:

Second Wisconsin regiment—company A, Wm. S. Lynch, Jas. A. Bugbee, W. Rouse, Harvey McDonald, Henry R. McCallum, T. D. Bain, Saml. N. Bond; company K, Cornelius Lehrner; company G, Corporal C. C. Dow; company H, A. A. Meredith, lieut.

Third Minnesota regiment—company H, Jno. Junking, severely.

Second Michigan regiment—Horace Kingman.

Estimated killed on our side amounts to between 300 and 500. Capt. D. H. Tillingham, assistant quartermaster of the U. S. army, is reported dead.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.

An infernal machine washed ashore this a. m., intended to destroy ships of war. The Floyd gun will soon be moved to position to annoy Sewall's Point. The Union will also soon be mounted. Important news may soon be expected from Old Point.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in rebel states, to provide for the expense of organizing regiments, &c. Bill makes an appropriation of \$2,000,000. Passed.

Mr. Sherman from committee on finance reported back a bill to refund the duties on arms imported by states. Passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Porter reported a bill dividing Kentucky into judicial districts, and abolishing present district courts, as amended on motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the 2d district courts in Missouri, and creating one district court in their stead. In the course of the debate, Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of congress, and an innovation of congressional mode of a judge, to effect such an object by the abolition of the courts now proposed. Bill passed—yeas 79, nays 50.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The morning is occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side within the original federal lines. From indications around the repair of commissaries and ordnance damages are in lively progress. Boats are again running to Alexandria.

Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the 12th regiment, to-day when some accurate knowledge of their loss will be ascertained.

The last seen of the gallant Col. Wilcox, of 1st Michigan regiment, was lying wounded on the battle field. He is either dead or a prisoner.

In the 1st Michigan regiment the following are known to be killed: Capt. Withington, Co. D; Capt. Butterworth, Co. C; Lieut. C. J. Private—Richard Jones, Co. A; Lieut. Kelly, Co. F.

Mr. Bidwell took the place of Col. Wilcox and managed to bring the regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer was taken by the rebels but escaped, reports that the secessionists have an immense number of prisoners on their hands. It is supposed they were principally picked up on the way. Fifteen members only of the 1st Ohio regiment are missing. Officers all safe.

THE GREAT DISASTER PREDICTED.—The New York Times of Saturday last has the following prophetic article, prefaced by a notice of the first affair at Bull's Run:

The worst result of the repulse is that it has postponed the advance until Gen. Beauregard can obtain all those reinforcements which the immediate menace of a collision calls for. These he can draw without difficulty from Richmond. It is also more than probable that Gen. Johnston, passing the Potomac Gap, has by this time reached the junction with his fifteen thousand men—the pursuit of Gen. Patterson being so tardy as to relieve the enemy from apprehension of an attack on the flank, until after the main conflict shall have been decided. If these impressions be correct, it is quite certain that the rebel chief is at the head of a force outnumbering our own, intrenched behind powerful batteries of rifled cannon, and ready to repeat upon a larger scale the incident at Bull's Run. We may be foolishly sanguine as to the result of a contest in which the enemy has the choice of position and the protection of elaborate defenses.

We shall be absurdly misguided if we reckon on nothing but displays of poltroonery on the part of our adversaries. It is to imitate the silly bravado of Palmetto to assume that the northern soldier is more than a match for two or even one of his antagonists. It is far better to rate the enemy in these and all other respects at his full value, than to rush upon him recklessly on the faith of these false assumptions and grotesque misstatements. It is indeed quite within the range of possibility that, in the event of a collision at Manassas Junction our army may not obtain that victory which is popularly regarded as certain; and for this deplorable contingency it will be well to have our minds prepared. Had Gen. Patterson followed up the retreat of Johnston so actively as to accompany the general attack in front by one on the flank and rear of Gen. Beauregard's position, we might anticipate success with greater confidence. This failure may beget us a Waterloo, and in that event the Pennsylvania commander will be its Grouchy.

PANICS.—The panic which seized Gen. McDowell's army on Sunday night, brings to mind the still more frightful panic which seized upon the rear guard and reserves of the French army at Solferino. After the victory had been won, and while the Austrians were in full retreat, a body of French horsemen galloped down to the rear to deliver an order or to bring the news to their comrades. Some one seeing them coming exclaimed "the Austrians; the Austrians are upon us!" Instantly a terrific light commotion ensued, old and grizzled Zouaves mounted artillery horses, cut them loose and galloped off. In the space of a few seconds some forty thousand men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, baggage train, ambulances, stragglers, were rushing and roaring down the road to Mantua, knocking each other down, trampling the dead and dying under their feet, and hundreds falling exhausted and breathless by the wayside. In this way did a whole division of the French army scamper in the wildest confusion for fifteen miles.—Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN'S POSITION IN CONGRESS.—Senator Doolittle is chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and a member of the committee on foreign relations, both important committees, and the latter second to none.

Senator Howe is a member of the committee on finance and on claims, and of the select committee "to promote the efficiency of the army"—all very important committees—and of the committee on pensions. In the house, Judge Potter is chairman of the committee on public lands, one of the first positions in the house, and of the committee on revolutionary pensions. Mr. Hanchett is a member of the committee on public expenditures, and on private land claims, and Mr. Sloan is a member of the committee on territories, all among the leading committees of the house.

Wisconsin has reason to be proud of

